EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 12.

Anthony Trollope on Reconstruction.-John Bright in Ireland-The Spanish Revolution.

Ete., Sto., Sto., Sto., Sto., Sto.,

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Germania, we have European dates to July 10. By the arrival at New York of the steamship Java, we have still later dates to July 12.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Mercantile Marine. According to a Parliamentary return published, it appears that the total number of sailing and steam vessels registered in the ports of the United Kingdom, its dependencies, and colonies, in 1867, was 40,684, having an aggre-gate burden of 7,205,318 tons. There were 900 timber and 357 iron vessels registered in the United Kingdom as new ships in 1867. Of the number belonging to the United Kingdom that were wrecked in 1867, there were 800 sailing and 42 steam vessels, representing an aggregate of

Trollope on the Rampage-His Views on "Reconstruction."

Anthony Trollope, who has fortunately left our shores, is as bad a scoid as was his mother before him. He contributed the following bril-liant effusion to the Pall Mall Gazelle of

July 11:The upshot is that the framing of the State constitutions is to be given to the men who four or five years since were s'aves, and who are still negroes. But it must not be supposed that these black men have really been asked to frame their constitutions, or to do anything else than vote. Their constitutions have been sent to 1kem by post, and consist in an undertaking on the part of the State in question that all men shall hereafter vote alike. It will, therefore, go forth to the world that Alabama, Georgia, and the others have themselves declared that white men and black men shall be the same for all political purposes, and that on this basis the States have been "reconstructed" and restored to the Union. I hold that tyranny never went beyond this. It has been ordained by these victorious Northern States that in the conquered Southern States all political power given the whites shall be put into the bands of a race of men who yesterday were their slaves. For myself I am prepared to argue, if it be needed, that a negro is not ditted by his gifts and nature to exercise political power amidst a community of white men. He is so naturally subservient to the white man's grea er power of mind that, when passion is over, he will always do as some white man shall instruct him. But putting aside for the present a subject which is very vast in its bearings, and in which men have and will dispute loudly, here has been made a pro-vision for a war of races with the express object or keeping down a people, in order that that people may be debarred from all political power in the empire. Never has there been a more terrible condition imposed upon a fallen people. For an Italian to feel an Austrian over him, for Pole to feel a Russian over Lim, has been bad indeed; but it has been lett for the political ani-mostry of a Republican from the North-a man who himself rejects all contact with the negroto subject the late Southern slave-owner to dominion from the African who was yesterday his The dungeon chains are knucked off the captive in order that he may be harnessed as a beast of burden to the captor's charlot. But it will not be so. will in these Southern States be a war of races; ha red from the white man to the poor, timid,

#### "reconstruction." Mr. Burlingame Accused of Misrepresentation.

incapable, unconscious negro; suffering for both,

gradually begin his appointed task of disap pearing; there will be rapid death of negro

children, negro want, and all the following of

negro vice; but the white man who lives near

will be an influx of Northern men into these States, and they will gradually become as the white men of the South. The scheme atter a

while will fail; but in the meantime all the

hatred of a conquering and a conquered people

will be maintained. Such, sir, are my ideas of

infinite suffering for poor Sambo, who

To the Editor of the London Times: -Sir-The speech of Mr. Birlingane, who is accredited to foreign courts as Chinese Ambassador, at a banquet of the leading mercuants of w York, demands immediate attention. He is reported to have referred to a "tyrannical pelicy" which "would involve not only China, but would involve you in bloody wars with each other." We are charged deliberately with enforcing a policy of that order, and we are that hostile conflict with foreign nations will be the result. Sir, I hesitate not to say that no grosser caricature of the real facts could have been uttered. There has been no policy of tyraphy on our part, nor do any grounds exist for the apprehensions which Mr. Burlingame

fould fain raise.

If there has been one thing that we have urged upon the Chinese rulers with unremit-ting persistence during the last twenty years, it has been the carnest entreaty that they would accept the proferred hand of friendship and suffer their subjects to enter into triendly rela tions with us; but we have urged in vain. That this description is the truth, could be amoly verified, and Mr. Burlingame's misrepresenta-tions completely refuted, by quitations from the history of our intercourse with China in the columns of your journal. I hasten to enter an emphatic protest against the attempt on the nt of Mr. Burningame to reverse our policy in

Chins. It Mr. Burlingame succeeds, theu, sir, we shall, without a doubt, be involved in wars, though not in the direction indicated by Mr. Burlingame. I need not dwell upon the vast interests-in which we stand alone-that this country has in the pacific development of our trade in Chiva. Those interests will be imperilled if Mr. Burlingame has his way. Before the Foreign office takes any leap in the dark let there be at once the fullest discussion of China policy in the House of Commons. And if it be too late this session for such discussion, let Lord Stanley take counsel of the Butish merchants interested in the trace with China before he yields to the seductions of Mr. Bartingame.

## July 8. A RESIDENT OF 17 YEARS IN CHINA.

While on his way to visit George Peabody Mr. John Bright was given a reception in Limerick, July 7, when he made the following re-

The more I consider all things affecting the interests of Ireland the more I am convinced that the application of those just principles which are found chiefly in every other country will be tound useful and effective if applied to this country. I don't know with regard to what the Mayor kindly proposes what arrange ments will be best; but perhaps by a private communication with him and my friend the Dean, some arrangement may be made convecitizens of Limerick, and also to my triend Mr. Peabody, owing to whose kindness happen to be in this part of the country. I leave to a private conversation any arrangement that may be made as to what may be convenient. I must say that I am very much grate

fied and thankful that anybody should think it worth while, when I came here, to give me so cordial and kind a reception, and invite me to your beautiful luncaeon. Among all the labors I have had in connection with political affairs in England and in the English Parliament pothing has taken more hold of my sympathies than what is called the Irist question; and if I could be permitted to do anything to assuage the animo-ity in this country between certain classes, and between certain classes here and the people of my country, I think I would have achieved the greatest service during my lifetime that I could render to my fellow-countrymen. Let me say, in conclusion, how much obliged I am for your kindness to-day. I feel greatly compensated for anything I have been able to say on your behalf, that you have appreciated and received me with so much distinction

and kindness on this occasion. (Cheers.) Swimburne, the Poet, in a Swoom. On Friday afternoon, 10th instant, the occu-pants of the reading-room of the British Museum were startled by hearing a violent exclamation of pain, followed by a heavy fail on the floor. It was soon ascertained that Mr. Algernon Swinburne had fallen from his seat in a strong convulsive fit, and was violently struggling. He was also bleeding profusely from a wound on the head. Assistance was instantly at hand, and the sufferer was held down for a few minutes, and then removed for air to the passage outside, under the care of the superintendent of the room. Two medical men happening to be in the room, they at once pro-ceeded to ascertain the extent of the injury, but the only wound was a slanting one on the right temple, immediately over the eye, of about an inch and a half in length, and down to the bone, from which the blood flowed freely. In about half an hour Mr. Swinburne had recovered sufficient consciousness to be placed in a cab and taken home. It appears that he was sitting at the end of the P-Q avenue, and in falling struck his head against the iron staple of the ring by

#### General News.

Mr. Bright had visited Mr. Peabody, and was to have been the recipient of a public dejeune on Monday, July 13. A public reception was tendered Sir Robert Napier at the Crystal Palace. At one time during the afternoon fully 25,000 persons were

which the tables are moved.

In London, July 9, Mr. Smith, of Smith Kuight & Co., contractors, of Great George street, Westminster, applied to the Court of Bankruptcy for an order of discharge. The liabilities exceeded £499,000. No objection was offered, and the order of discharge was granted.

The Own says:—"It is the present intention of her Majesty to proceed, shortly after the prorogation of Parliament, to Switzerland. It is arranged that her Majesty shall stop at Paris on her way to Lucerne, in the neignborhood of which town a suitable residence has already been secured. The Queen will travel incognito, and will remain in the strictest privacy during her Majesty's absence from England."

#### FRANCE. Fatouma III, Queen of Mohely, at the Capital.

Paris (July 9) Cor. of London Morning Star. The Queen of Mobely, Fatouma the Third (or thirtieth, for I am not well up in the history of that island) was received in Paris yesterday by the Comte de Cambaceres, who has property in the Comte de Cambaceres, who has property in Madagascar, and who spent several months on a visit to her cousin, King Radama. The Comte received the Queen by a few words in her native tongue, which excited extreme surprise and pleasure. She was accompanied to the Hotel du Louvre by M. Passot, chef de bataillon of a regiment of the line, and by her son-in-law and cook. Her Majesty speaks French fluently, and without the slightest accent. Her object in coming to Paris is to obtain the assistance of the French overnment under the following circumstances -Some years ago her husband, the King of the country, was dethroued, and, some way, killed. Queen Fatouma, however, maintained that he is yet alive, and having perhaps heard of the distant expeditions undertaken of late years by the French troops, has come to Paris to suggest release of her imprisoned sovereign and husband as an appropriate object for a fre-h one. Her Majesty wears French boots, scarlet trousers, fastened in at the ankie; a diadem of gold beneath several veils, which conher features; the rest of her person being entirely enveloped in a white burnous. She is extremely small, has beautiful shining hair, very white teeth, and copper-colored skin. Her first request on arriving at the Hotel du Louvre was for a bath. Her cook decapitated a fowl with a sabre which hung by his side, after which ceremony the defunct bird was handed to the cooks of the hotel to be dressed for the Queen's dinner. maid, who looks as it she had stepped off an Etruscan vase, sleeps at the foot of her Majesty's Her ears are adorned with gold ear-rings of which there are precisely similar in the Cam para Museum. Queen Fatouma's palace at Mohely differs from those we are accustomed to see, inasmuch as it has no door. The walls are scaled by ladders, and once an audience is concluded the ladders are withdrawn, and al

ingress is impossible. Proceedings of the Corps Legislatif. In the session of the French Corps Legislatif, July 8, the Marquis de Moustier, referring to German affair-, stated that it was in the interest of peace that France had recourse to armamen s which had been, and would remain, an element of peace. If the Government had no despatches to lay on the table, it was because, in the inter est of peace, it had abstained from every irritating controversy with Germany. The only despatch that had been written had been one the Government had explained the true nature of the interview at Salzburg, That interview concealed no wartike arrier pensee. If the peaceful declarations of the Government, so frequently resterated, had not succeeded in removing all uneasiness, it was because they had been met by a perverse incre dulity on the part of the opposition. On July 16 M. Ollivier called attention to the proximate meeting of the Œcumenical Council. He expre-sed his opinion that the State ought to brow no obstacles in the way of the publication in France of the Papal Bull convoking the Council or of the departure of the French Bishops for Rome, but he thought it advisable for the Government to abstain from taking any part in the Council. In conclusion, he argued that the Government should prepare law for the separation of Church and State. - M. Baroche, Minister of Public Worship, in reply stated that the Government pursued a double rule of conduct-namely, the Concordat and the prisciples of '89. It had not yet decided anyhing with regard to the question whether France should be represented at the (Ecumen) cal Council or not, and whether the decisions of the Council should be totally or partially admit-ted in France. With reference to the separation of Church and State, M. Baroone said necessary to leave time to solve this delicate

## General News.

The Memorial des Pyreness announces the death, at Pau, of Muse. Judot, whose marden name was Jeanne Bernadotte and who was the niece of the late Charles John XIV, Kug of Sweden and Norway. She had attained the age

It is asserted that the concession for the privilege of laying a cubic between France and America, stated to have been adjustmented on Monday last to Baron & mile D'Erlanger and Mr. Julius Reuter, by the French Government, was given in contravention of a previous concession granted by the Minister of the Interior, on the 7th of June last, to Mr. Eugene Delessert and Mr. William Blackmore.

The death is announced of M. Paulin Limay-rac, editor of the Constitutionnel. His connection with journalism dates from 1840, when he began to write in the Reque de Poris. In 1843 he joined the cerps of the Revue des Deux Mondes, having charge of the literary department of the review. From 1862 to 1865, M.

Limayrac directed the feuilleton of the Presse. He is known chiefly by his connection with the Constitutions, with which he became associated in 1856. He succeeded Dr. Veron as chief

ated in 1856. He succeeded Dr. veron as chief edutor of that paper in 1862.

The Figure mentions that, as the Court was leaving Fontainebleau on July 5, an elderly woman threw herself before the horses of the Imperial carriage, crying out, "Pardon! pardon!" The postillion had presence of mind sufficient to turn the horses aside, otherwise the supplicant would have been ridden over. Sue was no other than Mme. Schumacher, who had gone to the Imperial residence to implore the clemency of the Emperor for her son, con-demsed for attempting to kill his sister, the Marquise D'Orvault.

#### SPAIN. Reported Comspiracy-Arrest of Marshal Serrane and other Noted Men.

From the Paris Temps, July 9. Serious news has come from Spain, A military conspiracy is said to have been discovered, and the Spanish Government have arrested and imprisoned some Generals. Amongst the greatest are several well-known persons, who have acted a conspicuous part in Spanish affairs, such as Marsnel Serrano (the Duke de la Torre) and General Dulce, Cordova, and Zabula. It will be recollected that for some time, especially since the death of Narvaez, a report was currentain Europe that a revolutionary movement was preparing in the Peninsula, and that all parties who were opposed to the system of reaction, compression and terror inaugurated by the Duke of Valencia, and continued by his colleague and successor, Gonzales B-avo, had united for the purpose of making a last effort to upset it. About a month ago there was a pre-mature report of a rising in Catalonia. If, as is reported, the arrested generals were in league with the extreme parties who are plotting the overthrow of Queen Isabella's throne, we may expect to hear some serious news.

From the Debats. When men of the importance of Serrano, Dulce, and Zabula are imprisoned, we must conclude that the Government which arrested them has been in great peril; and, until some days have passed, we may believe that the danger is not wholly over. If there has been a plot, it must have been extensive. Are the Government sure that they have all the threads of the conspiracy in their hands? Is it not possible that some of the generals implicated have escaped, and that they will make one of those desperate attempts which have succeeded in upsetting thrones less tottering than that of Queen Isabella?

#### ROME.

Dissensions in the Papal Army.

Private letters from Rome speak in the most positive manner of the discontent and dissen-sions in the ranks of the motley Papal army. There are constant quarrels and fights between the different nationalities composing it. In a recent affray at the Macao barracks three men are said to have been killed and a dozen wounded. The Prince of Peace is unfortunate in his mercenaries and volunteers. Desertions are frequent, and would be much more so but for the vigilance exercised and the rewards given to those who arrest deservers. According to the Paris Liberte, there has been a "difficulty" between M. de Charette, the Colonel of the Pentifical Zouaves, and General Kanzler, which has resulted in the former suddeply resigning his commission and quitting the Roman States. The Colonel asked for an ac count of the sub-criptions sent from France tor the Papal Zouaves. The Minister of Arms re-plied that the money had been distributed to all the Pontifical troops without distinction. M, de Charette, in consequence of this explanation, sent a protest to the Pope. General Kauzler, thereupon, ordered the Colonel under arrest for forwarding the protest direct to the Holy Father. Upon being set free Colonel Charette at once threw up his command.

## OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Complimentary Dinner to Re Johnson at Amapolis, Md.

The banquet to Reverdy Johnson last evening at the City Hotel of Annapolis, was a most select and successful affair. The banqueting hall was beautifully decorated with American flags, and at the head of the room benind the chair of the presiding officer a large British flag was appropriately displayed, flanked at either side by the Stars and Stripes. The room was brilliantly illuminated, and music was supplied in abundance.

At the appropriate period of the festivities Colonel Joseph H. Nicholson opened the speaking by a lengthy address, during the course of which he siluded in the most complimentary erms to the guest of the evening.

Mr. Johnson in his response said:-I am gratified to believe from this warm and friendly greeting that you esteem me a brother, and my feelings tell me that I am. A native of Annapolis, where all my youthful days were passed, every face and name that you bear reminds me of the happy days that I have had in this city. In memory I recur to the joyous hours spent here. There is not a nook or corner of the city that is not as familiar to me as the alphabet. How often have I strolled with schoolmates through its streets in search of amusement. And alas! how few, if any, remain of that number. The reflection is a melancholy one, but it is

con-ning to know that I felt for each the strongest attachment and had in each a friend. Here, too, I obtained my education. St. John's was my first and only school. How gladly do I emember the many hours passed upon beautiful green, the carnest rivalry with which the boys engaged in the sports that give youth delight, and serve to impart vigor to the body and strength to the mind, to fit both for the laborious hours of study. I seem to have now before me the venerable form of President Mc-Dowell, when, with measured and stately steps, e was seen coming from his dwelting, at the scattering of the boys, running to their respective rooms within the bonored pile, that they might be in their proper places on his arrival. I cannot, however, remember (how sad is the thought!) that any one of the hundreds of youths then in full and loyous health, or of the professors, who daily instructed us in science and inculcated upon us the happiness and duty of a virtuous life, are now among the living. It was here, too, that I arst became devoted to the study of the law. When I reached he age of twelve or thir cen years every hour that I could snatch from the duties of the col gave to an attendance upon the severa courts. My father, who wished me to adopt the profession (in which you will not I am sure, think it indelicate in me to say he occupied a conspicuous and bonored place), advised me to this course. And to that and his other advice am I mainly indebted for whatever success in

the pro ession I may have attained Mr. Chairman, I sail in a few days for England, from the Port of Baltimore. I have selected that as the place of my departure, for, among other reasons, a desire to see as long as I can my adopted and native cities, my two loved home And when, in passing down our noble bay, my eyes will be turned with anxious gaze upon ! spires and mountains which illustrate the religious faith and grateful patriotism of the former and upon that beautiful and steeple towering so high aloft, as it its provice was to keep watch and guard over this city and that cupola which crowns my St. John's, both so rich in Revolutionary and literary associations, and when they shall all fade from my view my heart will be saddened. But still, however distant I may be, home will ever be before me-home, around which all our affections gather. Home!-

Where'er I may roam-howe'er blest I may be, My spirit instinctively turns unto thee And now, ladies and gentlemen, with a heart full of gratitude for the present proof of your friendship, I have but one thing more to add. It is to say-

Parewell!—a word that hath been and must be! A sound that makes us linger—yet, farewell!

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS

Removal of the Navajoes-The Ute Tribe-The Troubles on the Plains.

### WASHINGTON NEWS

The Southern Members of Congress Opposed to an Adjournment-Fremont on the Situation.

Mte., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. A Congressional Caucus.

Washington, July 22. The caucus proposed for last evening by the Southern delegations was postponed until today on account of both Houses of Congress holding sessions. The object of the caucus has reterence to affairs in the South, and particularly in relation to such necessary reconstruction legislation as shall secure the admission of the States of Virginia and Mississippi to representation in the national Legislature.

The South Opposed to Adjournment. All the Southern members are opposed to adjournment, as they do not feel entirely satisfied with the condition of affairs in the South, and consider some protection is necessary from Congress, which they think will be amply accomplished by a recess from time to time.

The adjourned meeting of the Southern delegations in the House, and the unadmitted Representatives from the South now in the city, was held here this morning. Among those present was General J. C. Fremont. B. F. Whittemore, of S. C.. Chairman, said the object of the meeting was to consolidate the Southern loyal action, and to aid in securing the admission of Texas, Mussissippi, and Virginia. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and after a short absence they returned and submitted the following:-

Resolved That the attitude assumed by President Johnson in his recent Message vetoing the bill declaring which of the Southern States are not entitled to vote in the Electoral College, and an equally hostile position taken by the Democratic party in nominating for Vice-President a man who, declaring that the Re construction acts of Congress are null and void, and who advises that the army be made to undo the Governments organized under these acts at the South, compet us to think that it is the duty of Congress to remain in session until the people have had an opportunity to declare upon these questions at the coming Presidential

Resorved. That, in the judgment of this meeting, Congress ought to legislate immediately for the relief of the loyal people of Virginia. Mississippi, and Texas, in such way as will secure to those States loyal civil Governments Resolved, That President Johnson, in declar ing that Congress has no more power to respect the votes of those Southern States that have not yet been organized than to respect the votes of the States that have never been in rebellion, has uttered opinions that are not only at variance with his proclamation of May, 1865, in which he declares there are no loyal governments in the Southern States, but he has given ulterance to the doctrines that are supversive is founded, and dangerous to the liberties of the

The resolutions were adopted without debate-While the Committee was out preparing them, the chairman of the meeting called upon General Fremont for a speech. He was received with great applause. He said he was present rather as a listener than speaker. He had been absent from the South so long that he could not speak personally of its condition. He assured the loyal men of that section that he was in hearty sympathy with them, and would co-operate in any way to secure their rights against Rebels. He hoped Congress would not adjourn and abandon the field to the enemy. Congress should remain here to protect the loyal men of the South against danger, and to stem the current of revolution threatened by the Democratic party North and South. His remarks were received with much enthususm.

Dr. Chft, the member from Georgia, offered the following, the reading of which elicited great applause:-

Resolved, That in the opinion of the representatives and delegates from the Southern States, in conference assembled, the interests of the country demand the Immediate impeachment of the President of the United States, and we individually and collectively pledge ourseives to use our utmost endeavors to prevent the adjournment of Congress until the Presi-dent has been convicted and removed from ffice, or of taking recess even until the articles of impeachment have been presented.

Mr. Buckley, of Alabama, wanted to know if the Senate would convict Johnson provided the House impeached him?

Colonel Moore, of Louisiana, said it the Sena'ors from the Southern States just admitted would stand firm there was no danger. The thirty-five who voted for conviction before would do so now.

Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling upon Congress to pass a law providing that all Rebels seeking pardon shall, before applying to Congress for it, publish their desire in a loyal paper in the county where they reside for at least ninety days previous to making the application. He said that so many Rebel rascals came to Congress asking for pardon that many of Ithem were placed on a footing with the loyal men, when they should be hauged rather. Congress did not know that they were wolves in sheep's clothing, and this plan would enable loyal men where they lived, to let Congress know their real characters.

Colonel Sam. McKee, of Kentucky, offered a resolution setting forth that the interests of the loyal people of the country demanded that Congress, before it adjourns, shall pass a stringent law providing for the enforcement of the third section of the new amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen.

After adopting the above resolutions and some remarks from different members, the meeting adjourned until this evening.

#### The Indian Appropriation Bill,

as passed by Congress yesterday, is in accordance with the plans and purposes of the Indian Peace Commission, to provide the Indians with permanent homes, a higher civilization and protection from outrage. The money to be expended in the Indian country is, by the bill, made subject to the inspection and approval of Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, as commander of the military division of the Mississippi, and a member of the Indian Peace Commission. This kills completely what is known as the Indian Ring. Territorial reservations are to be set apart for exclusive use, occupation, and benefit of the Indians, as recommended in the report of the Peace Commission; one north of Nebraska, to be called Cheyenn, and one south of Kansas, to be called Cherokee, over which a military government is to be established until a civil government is organized.

Removal of the Navajoe Indians. The recent removal of the Navajoe Indians to a reservation in their old country, by Generals Sherman and Tappan, is most heartily approved, and all the money necessary to give these Indians a new start in life, as provided in the treaty of June 1, has been appropriated by Congress. Despatches received from New Mexico aunounce the safe and com ortable removal of the Navajoes, nearly eight thousand in number, to their reservation, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, by the military authorities, General Getty commanding. Three deaths and three births occurred on the trip. The sick insisted upon going with their people. General Getty made them as comfortable as possible, and the Indians were delighted with the arrangements.

The Ute Indians.

The treaty with the Ute Indians will be ratifed this session, and provisions made for their removal this fall, or early next spring, from Colorado and New Mexico to a reservation west of Colorado, in Navajo Territory.

#### Colonel Tappan,

a member of the Indian Peace Commission, who is now temporarily here, reports that General Sherman, if sustained by Congress, can, and will settle for all time the vexed Indian question in a manner to redound to the full glory of the Republic, the highest interests of the Indians, at a much less cost of treasure and reputation than to fight them a single week.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Baltimore, July 22 .- The Reverdy Johnson banquet at Annapolis yesterday, was an elegant affair. Joseph H. Nicholson presided, and made a happy address. The speech of the distinguished guest was exceedingly touching and beautiful, being full of reminiscences of boyhood, manhood, etc. There were many guests from Washington, Baltimore, and elsewhere.

The colored people here oppose a border State Convention, and passed resolutions against it. The weather is cooler.

There is to be a Democratic ratification tomorrow night.

# THE INDIANS.

The Cause of the Anticipated Troubles-

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 22.- The trouble with the Indians at Fort Larned, which looked so threatening a few days ago, has been obviated by the promptitude of General Sully, who arrived from Fort Harker at the critical moment when Colonel Wynkoop was holding some twelve hundred of them at bay. Tuey were disappointed at not receiving the arms promised them, and threatened to fight for them. Wynkoop received an order from Washington not to deliver them, in consequence of reports that the Cheyennes were committing depredations. Several tribes were represented at Larned, and some Klowas attacked a wagon train and beat the teamsters with their bows. The troops at Harker have gone to Larned, and the garrison here and at the other posts are ready for action when ordered. Somebody is trying to provoke an Indian fight, but the would-be mischief maker will probably be frustrated by the promptness of the military commanders.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

London, July 22-A. M .- Consols, 944 for both money and account, United States 5.20s, 722@ 721; Illinois Central, 96. Erie, 421.

FRANKFORT, July 22-A. M.-United States LIVEBPOOL, July 22-A. M .- Cotton heavy;

ales of probably 8900 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn. 35s. 9c.
Lonton, July 22-A. M.-Cloverseed, 53s.
Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.

Weather Report-July 23, 9 A. M.

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Boston	W.	Clear	76
New York	S. W.	Cloudy,	78
Wilmington, Del	E.	Cloudy	82
Washington	S. S. E.	Hazy.	83
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Richmond	8.	Clear	84
Buffalo	S.		
Pittsburg	N.E.	Raining	85
Chleago	N.	Cloudy	79
Louisville	B. W.	Cloudy	88
New Orleans	W.	Raining	81
Mobile	8.	Raining	
Key West	E.	Cloudy	
Hayana	E.	Clear	

Markets by Telegraph. SAN FRANCISCO, July 22 .- Flour firm at \$6 25@7 50 Wheat firm at \$1.90 for good shipping brands. Legal tenders, 70%.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were unsettled. 1154 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1081 for 10 40s; 109 or July 7:30-; 1144 tor '62 5-20s; 1114 for '64 5-20s; 1124 tor '65 5-20s; 1094 tor July '65 5-20s; 1094 for '67 5-20s; and 1094 for '68 5-20s. loans were lower; the new issue sold at 1022, a

Railroad shares were the most active on the list, Reading sold at 47t, no change; Penn-sylvania Railroad at 52t, no change; Camden and Amboy at 125@125t, ex dividend, Norristown at 68, no change; Lebigh Valley at 542, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 322; slight decline, 432 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira pre-terred; 264 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement, Second and Third sold at 50%, an advance of &. 66 was bid for Second at 50%, an advance of &. 66 was bid for Second and Third: 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; and 43 for Union.

prices. Mechanics' sold at 31, and Farmera' and Mechanics' at 1284, no change; 161 was bid for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 105 for Sou'hwark; 60 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. 114 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 214 for preferred do.; 77 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehunna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY 

-The following are this morning's gold and toreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:-9 30 A. M. .

9 30 A. M. 143 10.57 A. M. 143 10.00 " 143 11.00 " 143

Gold, 143‡.

—Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115‡
@115‡; do. 1862, 114‡@114‡; do., 1864, 111‡@
111‡; do., 1865, 112‡@112‡; do. 1865, new, 109‡@
109‡; do., 1867, new, 109‡@109‡; do., 1868, 109‡@
109‡; do., 5s, 10 40s, 108‡@108‡; do. 7-30s,
July, 108‡@109‡; Due Compound Interest Notes,
119‡; August, 1865, 118‡@118‡ do., September,
1865, 118@118‡; do. October, 1865, 117‡@118.
Gold, 143@143‡. Silver, 135‡@138.
—Messrs. William Panuer & Co., bankers.

Gold, 143@1434. Silver, 1354@138,
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers,
No. 36 S. Third street, report the following
rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s. 1881, 1154@1154; U. S. 5-20s,
1862, 1144@1144; do., 1864, 1114@1114; do., 1865,
112@1124; do. July, 1865, 1094@1094; do. July,
1867, 1094@1094; 1868, 1094@1094; 5s.10-40s, 1084
@1084; U. S. 7-30s, 3d series, 1084@109; Compound Interest Notes. December, 1×64, 119; May,
1865, 119; August, 1865, 1184@1184; September,
1865, 1184 1184; October, 1865, 1174@1174. Gold,

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 22 .- The Flour Market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home con sumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine, \$8.25@9.25 for extras, \$9.50@11 25 for spring wheat extra family, \$10@ 12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do., and \$12@14 for fancy bran a, according to quality.

\$12@14 for fancy bran: a, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9@9 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is ratner more firmness in the Wheat Market, but the volume of business is small. The inquiry is chiefly for prime, and 100) bushels new Indiana amber and Delaware red at \$2.25, also a lot of good red at \$2.20. Rye may be quoted at \$1.60@1.65 per bushel for Pennsylvabia. Corn is steady at former rates. Sales of yellow at \$1.20, and Western mixed at \$1.17@1.18. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 86@88c. including 1000 bushels heavy at 86c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$66 per ton, Whisky is nominal.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....JULY 22. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stet-

Stemanip whiriwing, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney
& Wellington.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston,
Schr J. Burley, Williams. Braintree, Sinnickson & Co.
schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Gioucester.
do,
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, Day, Huddell
& Co. & Co. Schr C Kienzie, Studams, East Cambridge, George S. Repplier, Schr F. St. Ciair Edwards, Ireland Boston, do. Schr L. & M. Keed, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Schr C. & C. Brooks, Young, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co. Echr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, L. Audenried & Schr J. W. Haig. Brower. Washington, N. C., Lath-bury, Wickersnam & Co. Schr Mohaws. Bradley, Noriolk. Collins & Co. Schr Mohaws. Bradley, Boston, D. Cooper. Schr J. W. Vannaman, Haiey, Boston, D. Cooper. Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Boston, Audenried, Nor-

ton & Co. Schr Ches, Moore Togersoll, Cambridgeport, do. Schr E. J. Pickup, B. Wen, Richmond, Scott, Walter Scor E. J. Pickep, B. Wee, Richmond, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Boston,
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Boston,
Schr Annie Virginia, Lewis, Baitimore, Captain,
Schr Annie Virginia, Lewis, Baitimore, Captain,
Schr Ann Dole, Haisey Cambridgeport Captain,
Schr Carrie, Rue, Wassington, N. C., Captain,
Schr Cilo, Brannin, Milivilie,
Schr J. A. Crawford Buckley, Danversport,
Schr J. A. Crawford Buckley, Danversport,
Schr E. T. Wines Huise, Rotbury,
Schr E. T. Wines Huise, Rotbury,
Schr E. H. Graham, Smith, Saugus,
Si'r Alida, Lennig, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co,
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merahon, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Norw. barque Louise, Dehly, 53 days from Loudon, rith mode. to Henry Karsten. Towed up by tug

Norw, barque Louise, Denly, 53 days from London, with mode, to Henry Karsten. Towed up by tug America.

Fehr Mohawk, Bradley, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Bear J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from Boston, Schr E. T. Alen, Risley, from Boston, Schr E. T. Alen, Risley, from Boston, Schr E. T. Alen, Risley, from Boston, Schr E. T. Wines, Hulse, from Boston, Schr C. P. Stickney, Ma his, from Boston, Schr M. Weaver Weaver, from Boston, Schr M. Weaver Weaver, from Boston, Schr M. Weaver Weaver, from Boston, Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, Schr Aid Smith, from Boston, Schr J. A. Crawiord, Suckley, from Greenport, Schr C. & C. Brocks, Young, from Greenport, Schr C. & C. Brocks, Young, from Greenport, Schr F. St Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Weymouth Schr Reading RR. No. 50. Corson, from Norwich, Schr Gibert Green, Westcott, from Lynn, Schr J. Burley, Williams, from Cambridgeport, Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a low of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeske, Mershou, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Ship Graham's Polly, from Liverpool.

Ship Graham's Polly, from Liverpool.

Onversiondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., July 20-6 P. M. — The srig Ocean Belle from Philadelphia for Leghorn, went to sea today. Balque Jessie from Zaza brig J. & H. Crowley, from Trinidad; and schr James M. Flanagan, from Remedies for orders, arrived at the Breakwater today. Brig S. H. Emery, from Leghorn for Philadelphia is passing in the Capes.

Captain Grant, of the barque Jessie, reports left at Zaza 2d lost, barque Mary Beniley, loading for Delaware Breakwater; brig Two Marys, discharging, to load for New York; James Miller (arrived 1st), to load for New York; James Miller (arrived 1st), to load for Delaware Breakwater for orders, 7th Inst., lat. 24 33, long, 82 20, spoke schr Franklin, of Baltimore, 18 days out from Indianols for New York, with loss of fore-comast, and foremast head, carried away in a heavy squall on 5th Inst., loth Inst., lat. 24 35, long, 83 30, saw light barque showing private signal with letter P.

[By TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS Monkoe, July 12.—Passed up for Baltimore—Barque R. A. Kenn-dy, from Liverpool, Passed out—Barque Celesia Clark, for Boston.

(By Allantic Cable)

Queenstown, July 22.—The steamship Malta arrived yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 21.— Arrived, steamship Java, Lott from Liverpool.

Barque Burgermeister Schwing, Saegert, from M\*r-

Bank shares were in good demand at full Barque Regina, Harvey, from Liverpool,